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II.—NAMES OF STINGING, GNAWING, AND RENDING ANIMALS.

PART II.

Crickets, locusts, cicadas etc. are variously described: as ‘a sharp point, peg, pin,’ etc., in reference to the conical shape of the body; as ‘devourers; gnawers,’ from their destructiveness; as ‘gnawers, crunchers, creakers,’ in reference to the noise produced by their stridulating organs; and as ‘hoppers, springers,’ from their saltatory habits. This last group is here omitted. To these are added a few examples of boring insects named from the sound they produce.

104. Skt. *ḡalabhāḡh* ‘locust’: *ḡalāḡh* ‘staff, sharp point, prickle.’ Cf. No. 102.

105. Gr. *ἀκανθίας* ‘a prickly thing; a kind of cicada; a kind of fish,’ *ἀκανθα* ‘thorn, prickle, thistle.’

106. Gr. *ἀκρίς* (-δ-) ‘locust’: *ἄκρῖς*, *ἄκρα* ‘point, end,’ *ἄκρος* ‘sharp.’

107. Gr. *κερκώπη* ‘cicada’: *κέρκος* ‘tail; a little animal that injures the vine,’ *κερκίς* ‘staff, rod, peg, pin.’

108. Gr. *κόρνοψ* ‘a kind of locust’: Skt. *kṛnāṡi* ‘wound,’ Gr. *κείρω* ‘cut.’ Cf. No. 24.

109. Gr. *πάρνοψ* · *ἀκρίδος* *είδος*: *περόνη* ‘anything pointed for piercing or pinning.’ Cf. No. 25.

110. OE. *hāma* ‘cricket,’ OHG. *heimo*, NHG. *heimchen*: Germ. **haiman-* ‘sharp point,’ with which compare OE. *hān*, ON. *hein* ‘hone.’ Cf. No. 30.

111. Goth. *þramstei* ‘locust’: base **terom-* ‘point, end’ in ON. *þromr* ‘edge, brim,’ NE. *thrum* ‘the fringe of threads which remains attached to a loom when the web has been cut off,’ MLG. *drom*, *drum* id., OHG., MHG. *drum* ‘Endstück, Ende, Stück, Splitter,’ Skt. *tārman-* ‘Spitze des Opferpfostens,’ Gr. *τέρμα* ‘goal-post, end,’ Lat. *terminen*, *terminus*, root **tere-* in Skt. *tārati* ‘setzt über, macht durch,’ Av. *tar-* ‘durchdringen,’

etc., or Lat. *tero* 'rub,' *terebrā* 'borer,' Gr. *τορεῖν* 'bore through,' Skt. *trṇam* 'blade of grass, grass,' Goth. *þauranus* 'thorn,' etc.

112. Lith. *skeris* 'Heuschrecke, locust,' Gr. *σκαρίς* 'a worm in the intestines; the larva of a marshbug' (this is no jumper!), OHG. *scero* 'mole': *sceran* 'cut; devour.'

113. Lith. *žiógis* (devourer) 'locust': *žiógauti* 'yawn,' *žióti* 'open the mouth,' Lat. *hiāre*.

114. Gr. *μάσταξ* 'mouth, beak; locust,' *μαστάζω* 'chew, eat.'

115. Lat. *cicāda* 'cicada': *cicātrix* 'scar, wound,' *calamitas* (*cadamitas*) 'injury, damage, loss,' Gr. *κῆδω* 'injure, annoy, trouble,' Skt. *kadanam* 'destruction.'

116. Lat. *lōcusta*, *lūcusta* 'locust; a kind of lobster.' If the original form is *lōcusta*, we may compare *lacer* 'torn, mangled; rending, tearing,' *lacero*, 'tear to pieces, mangle; censure, rail at, slander,' Gr. *λακίς* 'rent, rending; tatter,' *λακίζω* 'tear, rend,' *ἀπέληκα* · *ἀπέρρωγα* Hes., root **leg-*, **loq-*, **ləq-*, also in OS., OHG. *lahan*, pret. *lōg*, *luog* 'tadeln, schelten, lacerare,' *lastar* 'Schmach, Fehler, Laster,' OFris. *laster* 'Verletzung, Beschädigung,' etc.

116^a. Gr. *βροῦκος*, *βροῦχος*, Cret. *βρεῦκος*, *βρύκος* 'a kind of locust': *βρύκω* 'bite, devour,' *βρύχω* 'gnash the teeth,' OBulg. *grysti* 'bite, gnaw,' Serb. *grīsti* id.: *grizica* 'moth.' Cf. No. 70.

117. ChSl. *chrustŭ* *βροῦχος*, *locusta*, *chruštŭ* *κάνθαρος*, *scarabaeus*, Russ. *chruščŭ* 'Maikäfer,' *chruščakŭ* 'Mehlwurm': *chrŭstaŭ* 'nagen, knabbern,' etc. Berneker Et. Wb. I, 403.

118. MLG. *krīte* 'cricket': *krīten* 'schreien,' MHG. *krīzen* 'scharf schreien,' etc.

119. MLG. *krīkel*, *krekel* 'cricket,' Du. *kriek*, *krekel* id. (whence French *criquet*, NE. *cricket*): Du. *krieken* 'chirp,' NE. *creak*, MLG. *krīken* 'streicheln.'

120. Lith. *grėžė* 'ein Holzwurm, der hörbar im Holze bohrt; ein Schnarrvogel, Drossel'; *grėžiū* 'knirsche.'

121. Russ. *klopŭ* 'bedbug, cimex,' Serb.-Cr. dial. *klōp* 'tick, *Ixodes ricinus*,' Sloven. *klōp* id. If the name was applied primarily to a beetle called by popular superstition death-watch because of the ticking sound it produces, we may compare ChSl.

klopotati 'stridere, strepere,' Bulg. *klópam* 'klopfe, schlage,' *klopólŭ* 'bringe zum Weinen; intr. wimmeln (von Ungeziefer),' Sloven. *klopòt* 'Geklapper,' *klopotáti* 'klappern, plappern,' etc.

Shrews and moles may be described as sharp or pointed in reference to their pointed noses, or as gnawers, cutters. The mole is also described as an earth-thrower, mound-maker, or as a burrower. For NHG. *spitzmaus*, NE. *shrew-mouse*, OE. *scrēawa*, *scierfemūs*, *hearma*, Lith. *kertūs* 'shrew-mouse' see IF. XVIII, 20 f.; for MHG. *molt-werf*, OHG. *scero* cf. Kluge s. v. *Maulwurf*.

122. Gr. *μωξός*, *μωξός* 'dormouse, hamster, mole' (Prellwitz), 'marmot' (Boisacq) was a term applied originally to a mouselike animal with a sharp nose. Compare *μῦς*, gen. *μύς* 'mouse' and *ὄξύς* 'sharp, keen, cutting,' *ὄξυα* 'beech; spear,' Lith. *akstis* 'spitziges Stöckchen' (cf. Prellwitz², 333), Skt. *ākṣuḥ* 'stake,' perhaps also in *tarākṣuḥ*, *tarākṣaḥ* 'hyena' (sharp-point, sharp-tooth).

123. Lett. *smizens* 'the black shrew; a piece of wood that will not burn': Lith. *smėigti* 'etwas möglichst Spitzes wohin stechen,' *smaiḡas* 'Stange, Stock,' MLG. *smick* 'der vorderste Teil einer Peitsche,' MHG. *smicke* 'Geissel; Schmiss, Wunde,' *smecker* 'schlank, schmal, schwächlig'; Gr. *σμήκρος*, *σμίλη*, etc. Cf. No. 147.

124. Gr. *σκάλοψ* 'mole' probably does not mean 'the digger, burrower' as explained by Prellwitz and Boisacq, but rather 'the sharp-pointed.' Compare *σκόλοψ* 'anything pointed, pale, stake,' *σκάλη* 'knife, sword,' *σκαλμός* 'pin or thole to which the oar was fastened,' *σκῶλος* 'a pointed stake, thorn, prickle.' Similarly OHG. *scero* 'mole' may mean 'cutting, sharp' in reference to its nose rather than 'cutter, digger.' Cf. No. 101.

125. Gr. *σπάλαξ*, *ἀσπάλαξ*, *σφάλαξ*, *ἀσφάλαξ* 'mole': *σφάλαξ* 'buckthorn' (*σφαλάσσειν* · *τέμνειν* · *κεντεῖν* Hes.), *ἀσπάλαθος* 'a prickly shrub': *ἄσπαλος* 'fish.'

126. Lith. *kūrmis*, Lett. *kurmis* 'mole' (**q̃r̃mis*), OE. *hearma* 'shrew-mouse' (**qormon-*): OE. *hearm* 'grievous, cruel; injury, harm, loss,' *hearmian* 'harm, injure,' OHG., OS. *haram*, *harm*, Gr. *κορμός* 'trunk of a tree, log,' *κέρμα* 'morsel,

particle; small coin,' *κερματίζω* 'mince into small pieces; coin into small money; change large coin for small,' Lett. *kurmāt* 'trödeln, nuscheln,' Gr. *κείρω* 'shear, cut,' Skt. *kr̥ṇāti* etc. (cf. No. 24), Lith. *kertù* 'haue scharf,' *kertùs*, *kertùkas* 'Spitzmaus.'

127. Russ.-ChSl. *kroto-ryja* 'mole,' Russ. *krotù*, LRuss. *krot*, *krut*, Bulg. *krüt*, etc. are compared with Lith. *krutùs* 'rührig,' *krutėti* 'sich rühren,' *ap-si-k* 'seine Arbeit tun,' *krūtulioti* 'sich ein wenig bewegen' (cf. Berneker I, 631). But these meanings give no satisfactory explanation for mole. Related words in Germ., however, indicate that the mole is here described as a 'thrower' (i. e. of earth, mold, exactly like OHG. *moltwurf*). Compare MHG. *rütten* (**hrudjan*) 'rütteln, zer-rütten,' *rütteln*, 'schütteln,' Norw. dial. *rjoda* 'spread out, throw out, strew, scatter,' ON. *hrióða* 'strip, disable; unload, clear away; belch forth,' *hroðe* 'refuse, offal,' OE. *hrypig* 'in ruins,' *hrēape-mūs* 'fluttermouse, bat' (cf. Mod. Phil. V, 277).

Or Slav. **krütü* 'mole' as 'heaper': Lith. *kráuti* 'pile up,' *kruvà* 'pile, heap,' etc.

128. Lat. *talpa* 'mole' may mean primarily 'Häufner' (cf. Walde², 761 with lit.) or may better be referred to words there given with the primary meaning 'space, passage, burrow.' Compare especially Lett. *tilpe* 'Kramkammer, Packwagen, storeroom,' *telpu*, *tilpt*, Lith. *tilpti* 'have room in,' Skt. *tálpa*, *tálpah*, *talpam* 'Lager, Bett, Ruhesitz': *talam* 'Fläche, Ebene, Handfläche, Fusssohle,' Lat. *tellus*, etc. These are better separated from OBulg. *tlüpa* 'turba,' Lett. *tulpitēs* 'sich häufen.'

129. Gr. *σιφνέως* (burrower) 'mole': *σίφων* 'an empty or hollow body, pipe, tube,' *σιφνός* · *κενός*, Lat. *tibia* (Walde², 778; Boisacq 867).

Hares and rabbits are described as 'burrowers'; as 'docked, stub-tail'; as 'lean, lanky'; as 'lop-eared'; as 'ass-eared'; and as 'scrapers, cutters, peelers.' The only certain name taken from the color is Russ. *sěrjakü* 'gray hare': *sěryj* 'gray.' But this does not justify us in deriving a word for hare in general from a word for gray. Quite naturally the adjectives fleet, nimble may be applied to the hare. Hence such terms as Gr. *σκίναξ* 'quick, nimble,' *subst.* 'hare.'

130. Lat. Iber. *cuniculus* 'underground passage: rabbit.' Cf. No. 153.

131. Lith. *triùszkis*, *trùszkis* 'Kaninchen, rabbit,' Lett. *trusche*, *trusis*, Pol. *trusia* id.: Lith. *triùszis*, *trùszis* 'Rohr, Schilfrohr, reed,' Lett. *truschi* 'Binsen, rushes,' base **trēuk-* 'press, bore': Lith. *triùszkinti* 'zermalmen, bes. von hohlen rohrartigen Dingen,' Lett. *trausls* 'zerbrechlich, spröde,' root **trēu-* in Gr. *πρώω* (press, rub) 'afflict, distress,' *τῤῥμα*, *τῤῥμη* 'hole,' *τῤῥπη* id., *τῤῥπavov* 'borer, auger,' *τρυνάω* 'bore, pierce through,' Lith. *trupūs* 'friable,' *trupù* 'crumble,' etc.

132. Russ. *kúcyj* 'docked, short-tailed; hare,' Pol. *kuc*, *kucyk* 'horse of small size; animal without tail,' etc. (Berneker I, 636).

133. NE. *bun*, *bunny* 'rabbit': NE. dial. *bun* 'a dry stalk; the dry stalk of hemp stripped of its rind; the tail of a hare,' Gael. *bun* 'stump, stock, root; a short, squat person or animal,' Manx *bun* 'a thick end, butt-end' (Cent. Dict.).

134. NE. *scut* 'a short tail, as that of a rabbit or deer,' dial. *scut* 'stubby tail of the hare; hare,' *scut* 'short, as a garment,' *scuttick* 'fragment, particle; coin of smallest value'; *scuddick* 'the lowest measure of value; a small coin; a fragment, particle,' *skiddick* id.; 'a puny, deformed person or animal,' *scuddy* 'naked, esp. of an infant or unfledged bird; scant, too small.'

135. Lett. *fak'is* 'hare,' **ġoqis* 'stub, stubtail': Norw. dial. *kage* 'low bush,' Swed. dial. *kage* 'stump,' MDu. *kegge*, Du. *keg*, *kegge* 'wedge,' NHG. dial. *kag* 'Kohlstengel, Stumpf,' OHG. *kegīl* 'Pfahl, Pflock,' MHG. *kegel* 'Knüppel, Stock; Kegel; Eiszapfen,' OE. *cæg* 'key.' With these compare **ġēg-*, *ġōg-* in MLG. *kāk* 'stake, pillory,' MDu. *kāke*, Du. *kaak* id., Lith. *žāgaras* 'dry branch,' *žāgrė* 'plow,' Bulg. *žegla* 'wooden pin to bind two parts of a yoke' (cf. Franck², 283), Norw. dial. *kōk* 'clod of earth,' MLG. *kōke* 'cake,' OHG. *kuohho* 'Kuchen,' OE. *cæcel* 'little cake; morsel,' Swed., Icel. *kaka* 'cake,' NE. *cake*.

136. MDu. *robbe*, *robbeken* 'rabbit' (Kil.): Norw. *rubb* 'rope-end, stub, piece, end of anything,' *rubba* 'rub, scrub; scale (fish),' EFr. *rubben* id.; 'pull, tear,' NE. *rub*. Cf. No. 98.

137. Lat. *lepus* 'hare,' perhaps 'stub, stubtail, bobtail,' rather than 'the thin, lanky.' In either case related to Gr. λέπω 'peel, strip off,' λεπτός 'thin, fine, lean, small, weak,' Russ. *lepénì* 'Stückchen, Fetzen, Abschnitzel,' *lépestŭ* 'Lappen, Stück; Blumenblatt,' *lepestíl* 'zerstückeln; Blumenblätter abreissen,' Gr. λέπος 'rind, bark,' etc. Or *lepus* may mean 'the peeler.'

138. Gr. *λειρός* 'leveret': *λειρός* 'thin, pale.' Here certainly the description refers to the shape, not the color.

139. Cret. *κεκῆνας* · *λαγούς* Hes., *κεκῆν* (hollow-flank): *κενός*, *κενέος* 'empty, hollow,' *κενέων* 'the hollow of the flank.'

140. Hom. *λαγώς*, Ion. *λαγός*, Att. *λαγός* 'hare' is explained as having as its last element οὖς 'ear' (Prellwitz, Boi-sacq). In this case the word means 'lop-ear': *λαγαρός* 'slack, hollow, sunken; pliant,' *λήγω* 'cease,' Germ. **laka-*, **slaka*, **slōka* 'slack,' etc., and would apply only to the lop-eared variety, which is comparatively rare. Otherwise the word might be descriptive of the thin body of the hare. This would better explain the use of the word as the name of a fish.

141. NPers. *xergōš* 'hare'; *xer* 'ass,' Skt. *kharah* id. and NPers. *gōš* 'ear,' OPers. *gauša-*, Av. *gaoša-* id. (Horn 473). This is an appropriate description of the hare, whose ears are usually long and erect.

142. Lith. *kiszkis* 'hare': *kishti* 'stick in,' *kaishti* 'schaben,' OPruss. *coysnis* 'comb,' to which may belong Skt. *kécah* 'hair of the head.'

143. OE. *hara* 'hare,' ON. *here*, OHG. *haso* id. etc. Germ. **hasan-* *hazan-* may represent a pre-Germ. **goson-* 'scraper, peeler': Lith. *kasýti* 'scratch,' *kàsti* 'dig,' Lett. *kast* 'rake,' *kasit* 'scrape, scratch, rake,' OBulg. *česati* 'comb; strip, strip off (berries, fruit),' Russ. *česát* 'comb, scratch, heckle,' etc. Or compare *hare* with the following.

144. Skt. *çaçáh* 'hare' for **çasaḥ*, OPruss. *sasnis* id. etc.: Skt. *çasati* 'cut,' *çastrám* 'knife,' Lat. *castrāre* 'cut, cut off.' Cf. No. 202.

The various rodent animals are naturally described as 'gnawers, cutters.' These terms are applied not only to the rodents proper but also to carnivorous animals. The beasts of prey and the fiercer animals, including sea-monsters in general, may be described as 'renders, tearers, raveners' or simply as 'wild, fierce,' though the two terms readily pass into each other or may be derived from quite different original ideas.

145. Skt. *mūḥ*, *mūṣaḥ* 'mouse, rat,' Gr. *μῦς*, Lat. *mūs*, OE. *mūs* etc.: Skt. *muṣṇāti*, *muṣati*, *mōṣati* 'rob, steal' (Uhlenbeck s. v.), ON. *má* (**mawēn*) 'abnutzen, abschaben.' Cf. No. 20.

146. OE. *rætt* 'rat,' OLG. *ratto*, *ratta* id., NHG. (oberd.) *ratz* 'rat; caterpillar,' Hess. *ratz* 'marten': Skt. *rādati* 'scrape, shave, scratch,' Lat. *rōdo*, *rādo* (cf. Walde², s. v.).

147. Gr. *σμίς*, *σμίνθος*, *σμίνθα* 'mouse'; *σμήν* 'rub,' *σμίλη* 'knife,' *σμινύη* 'mattock,' etc. So usually.

148. Ir. *luch* (**lukot-*) 'mouse,' Welsh *llyg* 'mus araneus': base **leuq-* in Skt. *lūñcati* 'pull off, pluck, peel,' Russ. *lýko* 'the bast of linden or willow,' Lith. *lūnkas*, Lett. *lúks* 'bast'; or **leuk-*, compare **leuġ-* in Lith. *láužiù* 'break,' etc. Or the original form may be **plukot-*: Lett. *plūkt* 'pluck, pull off,' etc. Cf. No. 35.

149. LRuss. *lupěj*, *lupiž* 'Eichelmaus, dormouse': Serb. *lúpež* 'robber, thief,' Russ. *lupiľ* 'peel off, shell,' etc. No. 27.

150. Russ. *krýsa* 'rat,' probably from **grūsġ-*: LRuss. *krýcha* 'piece, fragment,' *krýšýty* 'zerstückeln, zermalmen,' *krúšyty* 'zerbrechen, zertrümmern,' OBulg. *sŭ-krušiti* 'συντρίβειν, θραύειν, κρούειν,' etc.

151. Lat. *fēlēs* 'cat, marten, polecat,' Welsh *bele* 'marten' (cf. Walde², 279 with lit.): root **bhele-* 'tear, strip off' in No. 198. Comparisons of this kind do not necessarily mean that the words in question date from IE. times, as Walde l. c. seems to think, but only that they were derived from the same IE. base, in many cases independently. The occurrence of *mēlēs* casts no shadow of spuriousness on either word. For the formation of rime-words from synonymous bases is the usual procedure in language.

152. Lat. *mēlēs* 'marten (or badger)': Ir. *míl* 'beast, animal,' used of the 'louse': *míl etaig* 'hare': *míl maige* 'whale': *míl mora*, Welsh *míl* 'bestia, animal irrationale,' *milgi* (**mēlo-kūō*) 'canis venaticus,' from the root **mēi-* 'cut, tear off, mow, reap,' perhaps identical with **mēi-* 'diminish, injure, mutilate.' Compare OHG. *māen* 'mow, reap,' OE. *māwan* 'mow,' etc.: and Skt. *mināti* 'schädigt, mindert': OWelsh *mail* 'mutilum,' Welsh *moel* 'calvus, glaber,' Ir. *mael* 'kahl, stumpf, ohne Hörner' (Fick II⁴, 204), MHG. *meilen* 'verletzen, verwunden; beflecken,' OHG. *meil* 'Fleck'; Skt. *mitah* 'gemindert, geschädigt,' Gr. *μίτυλος* 'maimed, hornless,' ON. *meiða* 'verletzen, beschädigen, verstümmeln,' Goth. *gamaip̃s* 'bruised, maimed'; Goth. *maitan* 'hauen, schneiden'; ON. *meinn* 'schädlich,' *mein* 'Schade, Beschädigung, Unglück' (cf. MLN. 21, 40).

153. Russ.-ChSl. *kuna* *αἰλουπος*, Russ. *kuná* 'marten,' Serb.-Cr. *kúna* 'marten, marten skin'; (early) 'fox,' Slov. *kuna* 'marten, marten skin,' *kūnac* 'rabbit,' Slovinc. *kūnā* 'she-dog,' Lith. *kiáuune* 'marten,' Lett. *záuna*, -e, OPruss. *caune* id. (Berneker, I, 644): Lat. *cuniculus* 'rabbit; burrow': Skt. *ākṣúḥ* 'mouse, rat, mole,' root **qheua-* 'scratch, dig, burrow,' perhaps in Skt. *khánati* 'dig,' *khám* 'hole,' from **qhua-*.

154. Gr. *κρίς*, *ικρίς* 'marten, weasel,' base **qpid-* 'scratcher, cutter' from the root **qpe-* in Gr. *κρίς* 'comb; rake, harrow; finger; cutting-tooth, incisor; cockle, scallop,' *κτηδών* 'comb, trident; fiber in wood or in the body, vein in rocks,' *ἐκτέδων*, *ἐκτέανος* 'splitting easily,' *κτίννυμι*, *κτείνω* 'kill, slay,' Skt. *kṣanōti* 'break, harm, hurt,' *kṣatáh* 'wounded, broken, hurt,' *kṣatih* 'injury, harm,' Av. *a-xšata-* 'unharméd.'

155. ON. *gaupa* 'lynx': OE. *gēap* 'wide, spacious' (yawning), *gēopan* 'swallow' (hiare), Norw. *gop* 'chasm, abyss,' base **ghēu-* 'hiare, yawn, open; devour greedily' in OHG. *giwēn*, *gewōn* 'das Maul aufsperrn, gähnen,' *giumo*, *goumo* 'Gaumen,' ON. *gymer* 'Schlund, Meer,' MHG. *giemolf* (**giem-wolf*) 'den Rachen aufsperrender Wolf,' *giel* 'Maul, Rachen, Schlund, throat, jaws,' MDu. *gole* 'open mouth or jaws,' Gr. *χάος* 'open space, gulf, chasm,' etc., Russ. *zěvū* 'Maul, Rachen.'

156. Lith. *žvėris* 'ravenous animal, beast of prey,' Lett. *fwērs*, OBulg., Russ. *zvěř* id.: **ǵhuēris* 'devourer,' with which compare Lith. *žiūrke* 'rat,' root **ǵhēu-* 'hiare' in the above. For Gr. *θήρ* cf. No. 170.

157. Swed. *glupande* 'a ravenous wolf': Dan. *glubende* 'ravenous, raging,' Swed. dial. *glūpa* 'swallow, devour,' Norw. dial. *glūpa* 'yawn, gape; snap at, swallow.'

158. Gr. *λύξ* 'lynx,' Lith. *lúszis*, OHG. *luhs* id., base **leuḱ-* 'tear, rage': Gr. *λύσσα* 'rage, fury,' *λυσσᾶν* 'rage, rave, of wolves,' Theoc. 4, 11, *λευκαὶ φρένες μαινόμεναι* Hes., Lat. *luxor* 'riot, revel,' *luxus* 'reveling, debauchery, excess.'

159. Lith. *liūtas* 'lion' from Russ. *lutyj zvěř* 'wildes, reisendes Tier,' *lutyj* 'grausam, grimmig, streng; hastig, feurig,' OBulg. *lutŭ χαλεπός, πονηρός, lutiti se χαλεπαίνειν*, saevire (cf. Berneker Et. Wb. I, 759).

160. Skt. *lōpācāḥ, lōpākāḥ* 'jackal, fox,' Av. *raopiš* id., *uru-piš* 'a kind of dog': Skt. *lōlupaḥ* 'greedy,' *lumpāti* 'break,' *lōpayati* 'injure,' Lith. *ap-laupjti* 'rob,' *lūpti* 'peel off,' etc. (cf. Fick I⁴, 304).

161. Lat. *volpēs, vulpēs* 'fox,' Lith. *vilpyszys* 'wildcat'; Skt. *vṛkḥ* 'wolf,' Gr. *λύκος*, OBulg. *vlŭkŭ* id., etc.; Lat. *voltur* 'vulture': root *uel-* 'tear off, rob' in Lat. *vellere* 'pull off, pluck,' Goth. *wilwan* 'rob' (cf. Solmsen KZ. 32, 279 ff.).

162. Lith. *lāpė* 'fox,' OPruss. *lape*, Lett. *lapsa* id.; Gr. *άλώπηξ* 'fox': Russ. *lōpa* 'Fresser; Schwätzer,' *lopať* 'platzen; fressen,' Bulg. *lōpam* 'verschlinge, fresse, devour'; Russ. *lāpiť* 'take, grasp,' Czech *lapati* 'seize,' *lapiti* 'catch,' *lapač, lapak* 'robber,' Gr. *λωπίζω* 'strip': *λέπω* 'peel,' etc.

163. OBulg., Russ. *lisŭ* 'fox,' Sloven. *lis, lisica* id., Pol. *lis* 'fox,' *lisica* 'she-fox,' *liszka* 'fox, she-fox,' root **leiḱ-*: Skt. *liḡāti* 'pluck, pull off,' to which according to Pedersen IF. V, 79, belong OBulg., Russ. *listŭ* 'leaf,' Lith. *laiszkas* 'leaf of a tree, of paper,' etc.

164. Lett. *lāzis* 'bear,' Lith. *lokys* id.: Lith. *lakus* 'gefrässig, greedy,' *lakti* 'lap up, eat, of cats and dogs,' Lett. *lakt* id., Czech dial. *lákati* 'in sich schlingen, schlucken, schlecken,' ChSl. *lokati λάπτειν* 'lambere, etc. Here the bear was probably

thought of as a honey-eater as in ChSl. *mědvěda* 'bear,' lit. 'honey-eater.'

165. Ir. *fael*, *fael-chu* 'wolf,' Welsh *gweil-gi* 'sea' (Fick II, 259) imply an IE. base **uoilo-* 'wild, fierce,' which may be compared with Welsh *gwyllt* 'ferus, indomitus, sylvestris, agrestis,' Goth. *wilpeis* 'wild,' ON. *villr* 'wild; bewildered,' OE. *wilde* 'wild, untamed, uncultivated, desert,' *wilder* 'wild beast,' OHG. *wild*, pl. *wildir* id., *wildi* 'wild,' etc. The word *wild* now as in older times may be applied to a storm or the sea as well as to men and animals. Compare OFris. *thet wilde hef* 'the wild sea.'

166. ON. *vargr* 'wolf,' Nicel. *vargur* 'wolf; beast of prey; ill-tempered person, termagant, vixen,' *vargynja* 'she-wolf,' OE. *wiergen* id., *wearg* 'outlaw, felon,' *weargincel* 'butcher-bird,' OS. *warag* 'Frevler, criminal,' OHG. *warg* id., *wergen* 'condemn, curse,' Goth. *gawargjan* id., OS. *waragean* 'martern, quälen,' OE. *wiergan* 'curse, revile': *wyrgan* 'strangle,' NE. *worry* 'bite at or tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; tease, trouble,' OHG. *wurgen*, MHG., NHG. *würgen*, etc. (cf. Weigand s. v.), with which compare Lat. *urgeo* 'push, shove, press,' OBulg. *vragŭ* 'foe,' Lith. *vargas* 'distress,' *vargti* 'suffer distress or need,' root **uergh-*.

167. Phryg. *δάος* . . . ὑπὸ Φρυγῶν λύκος Hes.: Av. *dav-* 'drängen, bedrängen,' OBulg. *daviti* 'sticken, würgen,' Russ. *davít* 'drücken, pressen, würgen, zerquetschen,' LRuss. *davýty* 'drücken, pressen, klemmen,' Lith. *dōvyti* 'zu starker, fortgesetzter Bewegung antreiben,' *refl.* 'herumrasen, toben' (cf. Berneker I, 181 f.): Skt. *dhūnōti* 'shake, set in motion,' Gr. *θύω*, Lesb. *θυίω* 'rage,' *θύνω* 'rush fast and furiously,' *θύνος* 'onrush, Andrang,' Slov. *dūniti* 'stossen.'

168. Gr. *θώς* 'a beast of prey of the wolf kind, jackal': *θῶσθαι* 'feed, feast,' *θοίνη* 'feast, meal,' *θουᾶν* 'feast on, eat' (Boisacq 347, 361). Probably from a base **dhuō-i-* 'press, cram, stuff, eat greedily': Russ. *davít* 'drücken, würgen,' Phryg. *δάος* 'wolf.'

169. Goth. *dīus* 'wild animal,' ON. *dýr*, OE. *dēor*, OS. *dior*, OHG. *tior*: OE. *dēor* 'fierce; severe; brave, bold,' OHG. *tēorlīh* 'ferox,' pre-Germ. **dheuso-* 'raging, fierce, wild,' with which

compare Gr. *θῡῖα* 'Bacchante,' *θῡῖάς* id., *adj.* 'raving, frantic,' *θῡῖάω* 'subare, rut,' *θῡσῑράδες* • *βάκχαι*, MLG. *dūsich* 'betäubt, schwindelig,' *dusen* 'schlendern, bummeln,' *dwāsen* 'Unsinn reden, delirare,' *dwās* 'töricht; Tor,' etc.: Gr. *θῡῖω* 'rush, rage,' *θῡῖω* 'run,' etc., whence many other bases with similar meanings. Compare especially MHG. *toben* 'bacchari, delirare, furere,' *tobunder hunt* 'mad dog,' *tober hunt* id., *tobic als ein wilder ber* 'furious as a wild bear.'

The reference of Germ. *deuza-* 'wild animal' to the root **dheues-* in the sense of 'breathe' is nonsense. Even the often quoted Lat. *animal* is not 'the breathing being,' but 'the living, active being.'

170. Gr. *θήρ*, Lesb. *φῆρ*, Thess. *φείρ* 'wild animal, esp. a beast of prey; sphinx, centaur, satyr; any beast,' *θηρίον* 'wild beast, animal,' *θήρα* 'the chase, eager pursuit,' *θηράω* 'hunt, chase, pursue; catch, take' (IE. **dhuēr-*), Lat. *ferus*, *fera* 'a wild beast; lion, goat, serpent, sea-monster': *ferus* 'wild, savage, cruel' (IE. **dhueros*), Gr. *θοῦρος* *(*dhuoruos*) 'leaping, rushing, raging, impetuous,' *θουράω* 'rush or leap upon,' Av. *dvaraitē* 'läuft, stürzt,' Serb. *dúriti se* 'aufbrausen,' Slov. *dúr* 'scheu, wild,' Russ. *durī* 'Torheit,' *durnój* 'schlecht, übel,' dial. 'unvernünftig, wütend,' Lith. *pa-durmaĩ* 'mit Ungestüm, stürmisch,' etc. (cf. Berneker I, 239): MHG. *turm* 'Wirbel, Taumel, Schwindel,' *türmen* 'schwindeln, taumeln,' *türmic* 'tobend, ungestüm,' and perhaps also *töre* 'Tor,' *tören* 'toll sein, rasen,' Lat. *furo*, *furor* (cf. Mod. Phil. XI, 332).

171. OE. *dogga* 'dog,' Lith. *dūkti* 'rasend werden, rasen,' *dūkimas* 'das Rasen, Toben,' *dūkinėti* 'umherrasen,' *dūkà* 'ein Dummer oder Rasender,' *dūkis* 'Tollheit, Raserei,' Lett. *dūkt* 'brausen, tosen,' Skt. *dhūkakah* 'wind,' Lith. *dvėktis*, *dvėkauti* etc. 'atmen, keuchen,' *dvókti* 'stinken,' *dvákas* 'Hauch, Atem,' with which compare Lat. *focus* (**dhuogos*) 'fire-place, hearth' (cf. IE. *a** 74 f.; Persson Beitr. 653³). Compare the base **dheug-* in early Dan. *dyge* 'laufen, sich beeilen,' Swed. dial. *dykā* 'sich heftig bewegen, stürmen, stürzen,' *dukå* 'poltern, tosen,' ON. *dykr* 'Gepolter,' etc.

172. ON. Nícel. *grey* 'dog; bitch,' Germ. **grauja-* 'scratcher, snapper': Germ. **grēwa-* 'scratching, rubbing; scratched:

streaked, gray; irritable, snappish,' ON. *grár* 'gray; hateful, malicious,' *gráligr* 'malicious, rude,' Swed. *grå* 'grau; verdriesslich, ärgerlich'; OHG. *griuna* 'Grausamkeit, Heftigkeit, Begerde,' NHG. Swiss *grün* 'finster, mürrisch, zornig, rauh (Wetter),' Gr. *χρᾶω* 'scratch, graze; hurt, harass,' ON. *greypr* 'fierce, cruel,' etc.

173. Gr. (σ)καφόρη 'she-fox,' perhaps from *σκαφο-φώρα: σκάφος 'a digging: trench, ditch,' σκάπτω 'dig,' and φῶρ 'thief.'

174. Lat. *bellua* 'beast, distinguished for size or ferocity, as an elephant, lion, wild boar, whale, etc.,' *bēstia* 'beast, wild animal,' **duēs*- (not **dhuēs*-) base **deues*- 'pull, tear' in ME. *tō-tūsen* 'touse,' NE. *touse* 'tear or pull apart; tease, comb; worry, plague; handle roughly; *intr.* bustle, exert oneself vigorously, struggle,' *touser*, *towser* 'one who or that which touses (often used as a name of a dog), *tousy* 'rough, shaggy, unkempt, tousled,' *tousle* 'pull about roughly; put into disorder, dishevel,' *tussle* 'struggle, scuffle,' Icel. *tosa* 'pull, drag,' MHG. *zer-zūsen* 'zerzausen,' *zūse* 'Gestrüpp, Haarlocke,' EFris. *tūsen* 'zausen, reissen, zupfen, rupfen, beschädigen; rauh sein, stürmen,' *tūsig* 'zerzaust, zerrissen, wirr, wild, stürmisch,' *tūse(l)* 'wirrer Knäuel, wirr u. rauh aussehender Büschel, Zotte,' Skt. *dūśyati* 'verdirbt, wird schlecht,' *duśáyati* 'verdirbt, versehrt, schändet, beschimpft,' Lat. *dūrus* (**dūsos*) 'rough, harsh, hard, rude, uncultivated; severe, toilsome; hardy, vigorous,' *dūmus* 'thorn-bush, bramble.'

175. OHG. *zōha* 'Hündin, she-dog,' MLG. *tō* id., Icel. *tóa* 'she-fox': Goth. *tiuhan* 'ziehen,' OHG. *zogōn* 'ziehen, reissen, zerren.' Not from *tuh*- 'erzeugen' (Fick III⁴, 151) nor "die, welche ziehen macht" (Schade 1293), but 'touser, snapper.'

176. MHG. *zūpe* 'she-dog'; Norw. dial. *tobba* 'Stute, überhaupt kleines (zerzaustes) weibliches Wesen': MDu. *toven* 'zupfen,' MLG. *tobben* 'zupfen, zwacken, zerren,' NHG. *zupfen* 'pull, pluck, tug.'

177. Icel. *tófa*, *tófa* 'she-fox': MDu. *tōven*, *toeven* 'hold back, hold, detain, entertain; delay, tarry,' ON. *tefja*, *teppa* 'hinder,' MLG. *tapen*, *tappen* 'zupfen, reissen,' OFris. *tappa* id., Gr. *δάπτω* 'tear, rend, devour, feed on, as wild beasts,' *δάπτῃς* 'eater, gnawer; pl. blood-sucking insects.'

178. OE. *tife* 'bitch,' MDu., MLG. *teve*, Du. *teef* id., Germ. **tīb-*, *tipp-* 'pull, pluck, tease': OE. *tiber* 'sacrifice, offering,' *tibernes* 'slaughter, destruction,' NE. *tip*, MHG. *zipf* 'Zipfel, Spitze'; Gr. *δείπνον* 'meal,' *δαίς*, *δαίτη* 'portion, meal,' *δαίωμα* 'share,' Skt. *dāyatē* 'zerteilt, hat Anteil,' *dyāti* 'schneidet ab, teilt.' To the same root belong the following.

179. Dan. *tispe*, Swed. dial. *tispa* 'Hündin, Füchsin (touser, teaser), Norw. dial. *tispa* 'little girl' (toddler): MHG. *zispen* 'schleifend gehn, shuffle,' OHG. *ar-zispit* 'extrusit, expulit,' *zeisan* 'zupfen, zausen,' MLG. *tēsen* 'zupfen, kratzen, pflücken,' OE. *tāsan* 'pull to pieces, tease; wound,' etc.

180. ON. *tík* 'bitch,' Norw. *tík* id.; 'she-fox,' ME., NE. *tike* 'a cur-dog; a low, snarling fellow,' MLG. *tike* 'bitch': ME. *tikken*, NE. *tick* 'touch or tap lightly, or with a small sharp sound, pick, peck, click,' Du. LGerm. *tikken* id., MHG. *zicken* 'stossen, necken, zecken,' OHG. *zechōn* 'pulsare, zecken, necken,' NHG. dial. *zicklen* 'aufreizen,' NE. *tickle*: *tick*, dial. *tike* 'one of many kinds of mites or acarines which are external parasites of various animals,' ME. *tike*, *teke*, OE. *ticia* 'tick,' EFris. *tike*, MLG., MDu. *teke*, MHG., NHG. *zecke*.

181. OE. *bicce*, *bicge* 'bitch,' NE. *bitch* 'female of the dog, wolf or fox,' Icel. *bikkja* 'bitch,' Norw. *bikkja* 'bitch, dog,' early Dan. *bikke* 'she-dog': OE. *becca* 'pickax, mattock,' MHG. *bicke*, *bichel* id., *bicken*, *becken* 'stechen, hacken, hauen,' OHG. *bicchan* 'angreifen, wonach stechen,' MLG. *bicken* 'pick, peck,' EFris. *bikken* 'picken, essen, beissen, spalten, hacken, schlagen, hauen, stossen, stechen,' *bikkern* 'hacken, nagen, naschen,' NE. *bicker* 'exchange blows, skirmish; quarrel, wrangle,' ME. *bik-keren*, *bekeren*.

182. Gr. *κνώδαλον* 'any wild dangerous animal, of bird, beast, and reptile, even of a gnat': *κνώδων* 'tooth on the blade of a hunting spear; sword,' *κνώδαξ* 'peg, pin,' *κναδάλλεται* · *κνήθεται*.

183. Gr. *κνώψ* 'a deadly animal,' *κνωπεύς* · *ἄρκτος*: ON. *hnōf* 'schnitt ab,' OE. *hnæppan* 'strike,' Lett. *knābt* 'picken, zupfen,' Lith. *knabu* 'schäle ab,' *knėbiù* 'kneife,' Gr. *κνάπτω* 'scratch, scrape; comb, card; mangle, tear,' bases **qnēp-*, *qnē-bh-*, *knḡn* etc.

184. Gr. κινώπετον, κινωπηστής 'a deadly beast, esp. a serpent' are evidently formed from a *κίνωψ after the analogy of ἐρπετόν, ἐρπηστής reptile. With *κίνωψ, *κῖν-οψ- 'sharp-mouth,' compare No. 30.

185. Sicil. κίναδος 'fox, also of a wily person; monster, beast,' from *κῖν- as above.

186. Goth. *fauhō* ἀλώπηξ, 'fox,' ON. *fóa*, OHG. *foha* id.; *fuhs*, OS. *fohs*, OE. *fox* 'fox.' Because of ON. *fox* 'fraud' I formerly compared *fox* with Gr. πυκνός 'close, secret, concealed, wise, shrewd, crafty,' and still think this a better connection than that with Skt. *púccha-h* 'Schwanz, Schweif.' But in view of the large number of other words for fox that are related to words meaning tear, pluck, touse, etc., it is better to refer these words to the root **peuk-* 'thrust, stick, pierce, be sharp': Gr. πευκεδανός 'sharp, fierce (of war),' πευκάλιμος 'sharp, keen' (φρένες), πύκη 'fir,' etc. Perhaps here may belong NPers. *pušek*, *pōšek*, 'cat.'

187. Gr. κίδαφος, -άφη, κινδάφη, -άφιος, σκιδάφη, σκινδαφος 'fox,' all have the suffix -*bho-* so common in animal names. It is therefore probable that κίδαφος·δόλιος Hes. properly means 'foxy,' and κιδαφεύειν·πανουργεῖν H. 'act like a fox.' I refer these to the root **sqeid-* 'rend asunder, tear, separate' in Gr. (σ)κιδναμαι 'be separated, scattered,' σκινδάλαμος 'splinter,' Lat. *scindo* 'cut, tear, rend, break asunder; split, divide, separate,' Lith. *skėdžiù* 'trenne, scheide,' *skėdyti* 'von einander gehen, bersten,' etc. In the above words for fox the underlying idea is therefore 'tear away, snatch.' But since the idea of injury is so closely associated with that of fraud, deceit, both ideas may have been in κίδαφος etc.

188. Lac. κίραφος·ἀλώπηξ Hes.: root *(*s*)*geir-* 'cut, tear, separate' in OE. *scīr* (division, part) 'district, shire, diocese, parish,' *scīran* 'distinguish, decide; make clear, declare; get rid of,' *scīr* 'distinct, clear; pure; bright, brilliant,' Goth. *skeirs* 'distinct, clear,' etc., OHG. *scēri* 'sagax, acer ad investigandum' (Class. Phil. III, 76). Or κίραφος, with *ι* for *ε* from κίδαφος, from (*s*)*ger-* in Gr. κείρω 'shear, cut; devour, esp. of beasts,' etc.

189. Gr. *κερδῶ* 'fox; weasel,' *κερδαλέη* 'fox': *κέρδος* 'gain, profit, advantage; cunning, craft,' *κερδαίνω* 'acquire, reap (good or evil); gain, derive profit from; get, reap (loss),' *κερδίων* 'more profitable,' *κερδαλέος* 'gainful, profitable; making gain, cunning, crafty,' Ir. *cerd* 'handicraft, trade,' *cerd* 'aerarius, figulus, poeta,' Welsh *cerdd* 'musica' (cf. Boisacq 440 with lit.).

Here if anywhere it might be assumed that the fox was named from its cunning. But even here that meaning seems to be secondary. For we may refer this group to the base **(s)qered-* 'cut off, pluck, reap, gain; be gainful, crafty; cut, shape, devise': Lith. *skerdzīti* 'steche, schlachte,' Lett. *schkērst* 'spalten, aufschneiden,' MHG. *scherze* 'abgeschnittenes Stück,' etc., root **(s)qer-*. Compare **qerep-* in Lith. *kerpū, kiūpti* 'cut, shear,' Lat. *carpo* 'pluck, gather; eat, devour; enjoy, use; detract, slander,' Gr. *καρπός* (anything gathered or got) 'fruit, grain; children; profit, gain,' *καρπώω* 'bear fruit; mid. reap the fruits of, enjoy.'

190. Gr. *Κέρβερος* 'Cerberus' may be a derivative of **qereb-* 'cut, pluck, tear': MIr. *cerbaim* 'cut,' OE. *scearp* 'sharp: pungent, acrid; sharp of speech,' *sceorpan* 'scrape, cause irritation,' *screpan* 'scrape,' Gr. *σκέρβολος* 'λοίδωρος, σκερβολεί· ἀπατᾶ, κερβολοῦσα· λοιδοροῦσα, ἀπατῶσα' Hes. (carpens, vellicans, detrahens, decipiens).

191. Skt. *çvā*, gen. *çūnaḥ* 'dog,' Av. *spā*, Lith. *szū*, Gr. *κύων*, Lat. *canis*, Goth. *hunds*, etc., base **kuṣṇ-*, **kūn-* 'sharp, fierce.' That this is the primary meaning is seen from the use of the word. E. g. Gr. *κύων* is used of a bold, furious warrior; of a sea-fish, *ξιφίας κ.*, of the dog-star, *σείριος* (the rager, scorcher); of a kind of nail or stud. This underlying adjective is also in *κύντερος* 'more audacious, bolder, more dreadful,' *κυνέη* ('pointed, peaked,' not 'a dog's skin') 'cap, bonnet of leather or bronze,' Lat. *cuneus* 'wedge.' Compare also **kēue-*, *kēu-*, *kū-* in the following: Skt. *çūka-h*, *-m* 'Granne am Getreide; Insektenstachel,' *çuktāḥ* 'acidus, versauert; barsch, roh,' Av. *sūka-* 'needle' (with the same addition as in Med. *σπάκα* 'dog,' Russ. *sūka* 'bitch'); Skt. *çūla-h*, *-m*, *çūlā* 'spear, javelin, spit, a pointed stake on which criminals were spitted; sharp pain, colic,' etc. Cf. No. 29.

192. Gr. ἄρκτος, Lat. *ursus*, Skt. ṛkṣaḥ 'bear': rákṣaḥ 'Beschädigung,' rakṣāḥ 'Beschädiger, nächtlicher Unhold,' Av. rašō 'a wounding,' etc. (Uhlenbeck Ai. Wb. 242) root *arek- in the following.

193. Gr. ἄρκος 'bear,' Pers. χῖρς id., *r̥ko- (cf. Boisacq 78 f. with lit.), Lat. *Orcus* (Destroyer), OHG. *birahanen* 'rauben, erbeuten,' ON. *rána* (*rahnian) 'rob, plunder, pillage,' rán 'robbery; plunder,' *regan* (δαίμονες) 'gods, gods of fate,' Germ. *ragina- 'violent, powerful, rapacious,' whence also the OHG. proper name *Ragino*, *Regino*, and in many compounds: Icel. *regin-djúp* 'the great deep, sea,' -*haf* 'the main sea, open sea,' OE. *regen-þeof* 'arch-thief,' -*weard* 'mighty guardian,' -*heard* 'mighty hard,' OS. *regin-thiof* 'thief,' -*scatho* 'robber,' *regin-* (or *regino* gen. pl.) *giskapu* 'fate, decrees of the gods,' MLG. *reineke* (little robber) 'reynard,' MHG. *reinhardt*. Compare also Gr. ἐρέχθω (*erekh-þhō or -dhō) 'rend, break; dash, drive.'

194. OE. *bera* 'bear,' OHG. *bero* id., ON. *bera*, *birna* 'ursa,' *biörn* 'ursus,' etc. are better separated from Lith. *bėras*, Lett. *bērs* 'brown' (in spite of *brown* : *bruin*) and referred to the root *bher- in Lat. *ferire*, *forāre*, Gr. φάρω 'cleave, cut, sever,' OBulg. *borjā* 'fight,' ON. *beria* 'strike, beat, refl. fight.'

195. Gr. λάβραξ 'sea-wolf, a ravenous seafish': λάβρος 'furious, boisterous; gluttonous, greedy,' λαβράζω 'talk boldly,' λάβη 'ill treatment, outrage, insult,' λωβάομαι 'illtreat, insult.'

196. Gr. σκύλιον 'dogfish,' σκύλαξ 'whelp, young dog' (tike, touser), Lat. *squalus* 'a sea-monster': Gr. σκύλλω 'rend, mangle; pluck out the hair,' σκύλα 'arms stript from a slain enemy, spoils,' σκύλος, σκύλον 'an animal's skin.'

197. Gr. σκύμνος 'a whelp, esp. of a lion; a sea-monster,' *squbnos: OBulg. *skubati* 'vellere,' Pol. *skubać* 'zupfen, rupfen,' Goth. *skuft* 'hair of the head,' Gr. σκύβαλος 'offscouring, refuse, filth.'

198. Gr. φάλλη 'whale,' φάλλαῖνα 'any devouring monster, esp. a whale,' whence Lat. *ballaena* 'whale' (with *b* from *bellua*, *bēstia*), root *bhele- 'tear, strip off': Gr. φολίς 'scale; spot, fleck,' φλοός 'rind, peel, bark, husk,' φελός 'cork, cork-tree,' Lat. *folium*, etc. Cf. No. 151.

199. Ir. *bled* 'whale, stag, wolf,' *bledach* 'belluosus,' Welsh *bled* 'wolf': Gr. *φλαδεῖν* 'be rent, burst,' Lat. *flocus* 'a lock or flock of wool, small particle' (**bhlodkos* W. Meyer KZ. 28, 172), Lith. *beldėti* 'knock, pound.'

200. Lat. *fiber*, *feber* 'beaver,' Corn. *befer*, OHG. *bībar*, OE. *beofor*, Lith. *bebrūs* indicate an IE. stem **bhebhru-*, *bhibhru-*, changing in some languages to a different stem, as: Av. *bawra-*, *bawri*, Lat. *fibro-*, etc. In Balto-Slavic occurs a variety of forms: Lith. *bebrūs*, *bēbrus*, *dābras*, *dēbras*; Serb.-Cr. *dābar*, early *bobr*; Russ. *bobrŭ*, adj. (early) *bebr'anŭ*. These are all supposed to have come from a common form, identical with Skt. *babhrūh* 'reddish brown; a kind of ichneumon.' For the Balto-Slavic we may assume two different stems: **bhebhru-* (*bhibhru*) and **dhabhro-*. These were crossed, giving Lith. *bēbrus* from *bebrūs* and *dēbras* from *dābras*; Serb.-Cr. *dābar* for **dōbar*, and *bobr* for **bībrŭ*, etc.

It is possible, of course, that the beaver may have been named from his color. But his most striking characteristic is his habit of cutting down trees and building an abode such as might well have aroused the envy of the one who first gave him the name **bhebhrus*, which I take to have meant 'cutter, shaper, builder.' The root **bhere-*, *bherēi-* 'strike, cut, form' occurs in Lat. *forāre*, *ferire*, *forma*, MHG. *bern* 'schlagen, klopfen, knetend formen,' and just that the beaver does; and **bheruo-*, **bhreu-* 'press, gnaw, cut' in Skt. *bhārvati* 'gnaw, chew,' ON. *brióta* 'break, break off, down; fold,' OE. *brȳsan* 'bruise,' Lith. *brūžyti* 'drücken,' *braukti* 'drückend streichen, scharren,' MHG. *brüchen* 'biegen, formen, bilden,' *brouwen* 'biegen, drehen,' etc.

Accordingly IE. **bhibhrus*, *bhebhrus* meant 'cutting, sharp.' In most of the languages this gave, as explained above, a name for the beaver. From the same primary meaning may also come NPers. *beber* 'a wild catlike but tailless animal whose hide was used' (Horn 181), which is probably identical with NPers. *bebr* 'tiger,' Pehl. *bapr* id. (: Pehl. *baprak*, Av. *bawri*- beaver). The cat and tiger were naturally named from their sharp claws and teeth, as in Gr. *τίγρις* 'tiger' from Av. *tiyri-* 'arrow,' *tiyra-* 'sharp, pointed.'

In Sanskrit **bhebhrus* 'sharp' became *babhrūh* 'reddish brown; ichneumon.' This is a natural and common change in

meaning. Compare the following: Skt. *kaṣati* 'rub, scrape, scratch,' *kaṣāyaḥ* 'sharp, bitter; red; redness, passion,' *kāṣāyaḥ* 'brownish red' (for other related words see Color-Names 61). Skt. *piśāti* 'cut out; shape, form, adorn,' Gr. *πικρός* 'sharp, keen, pointed,' Skt. *piśāṅgaḥ* 'reddish, reddish brown'; Lat. *pingo* 'stitch with the needle; paint,' Skt. *piṅgaḥ*, *piṅgalāḥ* 'reddish brown,' Gr. *πίγγαλος* 'lizard' (cf. Walde², 583 f.). Gr. *ῥέξ* 'pointed, sharp, keen; dazzling, bright.' Similarly many others. Why then derive every IE. word of the form **bherx-*, *bhrix*, *bhrux-* 'bright, brown' from an IE. base of the same meaning?

201. Lith. *dābras* 'beaver' is identical with Lat. *faber* 'a worker in wood, stone, metal; carpenter, smith, artificer,' *adj.* 'skilful, ingenious,' OBulg. *dobrŭ* ἀγαθός, καλός, Russ. *dobrŭ* 'tüchtig, gut, brauchbar,' OBulg. *po-doba* 'ornament,' *po-dobiti* 'make fitting, like,' *dob'ŭ* ἄριστος; δόκιμος, with which compare Lat. *Fabius*, Goth. *gadaban* συμβαίνειν, OE. *gedafen* 'suitable, fitting,' *gedæftan* 'make smooth; put in order, arrange.' The root **dhab(h)-* probably meant 'strike, stroke, prepare by beating or cutting.' Hence we may compare ON. *dafla* 'platschen, dab, dabble,' Norw. *dabbe*, ME. *dabben* id., OHG. *piteppan*, MHG. *biteben* 'über etwas fahren, drücken,' EFris. *daven* 'klopfen, pochen, stossen, stampfen,' *dafern* 'klopfen, hämmern, beat, hammer,' Gr. *τάφος* 'ditch, trench.' But *τάφος* 'funeral rites, funeral feast,' later 'burial, grave,' *θάπτω* 'pay the last dues to a corpse' are not derivable from the meaning 'dig' as is evident from such expressions as *πυρὶ θάπτειν*, *θ. ἐς τόπον*, *θ. ἐξ οἰκίας*. But these may be referred to the same root in the derived meaning seen in OBulg. *po-doba* 'Zier,' *po-dobiti* 'passend, gleich machen,' from **dhabh̥io-* like Gr. *θάπτω*, Lith. *dabinti* 'schmücken, putzen,' OE. *gedafen* 'what is fitting, due, right,' *gedæftan* 'put in order, arrange.'

202. Gr. *κάστωρ* 'beaver' may also be explained as 'the cutter, builder': Skt. *ḥastrām* 'a cutting instrument; spear, knife, sword,' *ḥāsati* 'cut, kill,' Lat. *castrāre* 'cut,' and probably also *castrum*.

Identical with this is probably *Κάστωρ* (cutter, swordsman), brother of *Πολυδεύκης*, renowned as a boxer (*πύκτης*), with which compare *δαιδύσσεσθαι* ἔλκεσθαι Hes., OHG. *zogōn* 'ziehen, zer-

ren, reissen, raufen,' *ziohan* 'ziehen,' etc. These are appropriate names for the reputed sons of *Tυνδάρεως* (: *tundo*) or of Zeus, the hurler of thunderbolts.

203. Gr. *πυκτίς* (or *πικτίς*) in Ar. Ach. 879 may mean 'beaver.' If so, it corresponds with other words for beaver. With *πικτίς* compare *πικρός* 'sharp,' Skt. *piçāti* 'cut out, shape, form, adorn, ausschneiden, zurechtschneiden, gestalten, bilden, schmücken,' *pēçah* 'shape, form, color,' etc. For *πυκτίς* compare the root **peuk-* 'cut, be sharp': Gr. *πέυκη* 'fir,' *πευκάλιμος* 'sharp' (intellect), *πευκεδανός* 'sharp, bitter' (war), *έχε-πυκής* 'sharp-pointed,' etc.

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